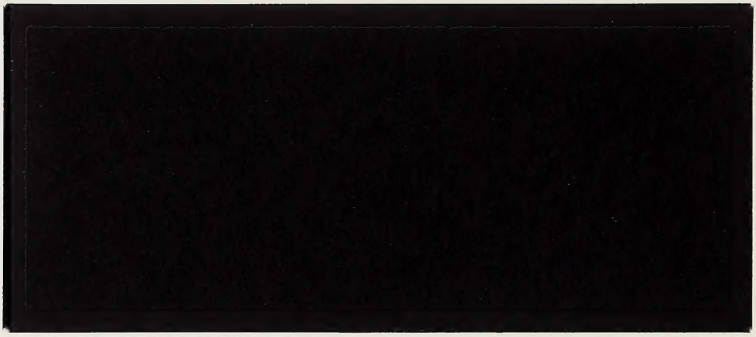
AL.2.1985-379

THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

PHASE I

Alberta
NATIVE AFFAIRS

DDN5594566



CANADIANA
C2
JUN 2 1 198

THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL
OF
NATIVE COMMUNITIES

PHASE I

R.T. Gould, P.Ag.
Group Four Rural Service Corp.

PREFACE

The challenge in today's world economy is to identify a need, develop an honest product to meet that need and market it effectively. One sector of our provincial economy that has received worldwide recognition for quality and expertise is Alberta agriculture.

Our Alberta wheat is sold in approximately 50 countries. The province's cattle industry serves a global market, supplying beef and dairy animals as well as semen for stock improvement purposes. We are leaders in the production and processing of other agricultural products too. More than half of Canadian exports of forage seed originate in Alberta. In fact, Alberta accounts for over one-fifth of the nation's primary agricultural output.

Alberta Native Affairs assists Alberta's Native people to participate more fully in the social and economic life of the province. The information in this study prepared for Alberta Native Affairs presents useful information about the agricultural potential of Native communities. It identifies a range of options open to those communities which wish to make the most of their agricultural resources. It may help Native people make some exciting decisions about their involvement in a world class renewable resource -- Alberta agriculture.

Milt Pahl

Milt Pahl
Minister Responsible
for Native Affairs

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/agriculturalpote00goul_0

Alberta
NATIVE SECRETARIAT

Office of Managing Director

Groat Estate Office Park, 3rd Floor, 12431 Stony Plain Rd., Edmonton, Alberta Canada T5N 3N3 403/427-8570

March 4, 1985

Honourable Milt Pahl
Minister Responsible
For Native Affairs

Dear Mr. Pahl:

I am pleased to present Phase 1 of the Study - **The Agricultural Potential of Native Communities.**

Indian Reserves and Metis Settlements in Alberta contain considerable underdeveloped agricultural potential. That potential provides a unique opportunity for a more stable socio-economic base. Although the potential in many communities is well documented, nowhere is there a single inventory of all the lands and the existing activity on these lands. The purpose of this study was to compile an inventory of the land with agricultural potential on the 93 Reserves and the eight Metis Settlements in the province.

The study utilized the Canada Land Inventory system of land classification to determine the land's capability for sustained agricultural production. For the purposes of the study, the term "agricultural production" means the production of annual crops, the growing of perennial forage crops and the rearing of livestock on either cultivated land or improved pasture land. It should be noted that, depending on other factors and limitations (access, climate, aridity) there are large areas of land which, although considered unsuitable for sustained production, are nevertheless suited to the production of specific crops, and for carrying out extensive livestock operations (e.g. broiler operations).

Equipped with this helpful information, many Native communities may be better able to decide how to make the most productive and profitable use of their agricultural resources. In doing so, they may participate more fully in Alberta agriculture, an industry whose products and expertise are in demand the world over.

Yours truly,

H. W. Thiessen
Managing Director

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

As the land base of the Native communities of Alberta is one of their major resources, and as a major use of land in Alberta is agriculture, the Alberta Native Affairs Secretariat commissioned this study to determine:

(a) the potential for agricultural production in Native communities;

(b) the level of utilization of this potential;

(c) elements necessary for further development of the resource.

Therefore,

(a) an inventory of land with agricultural potential in each of the Native communities in Alberta; and

(b) a summary of the existing use of the land with agricultural potential, as well as a summary of resources available and required by the communities to effectively develop their land with agricultural potential, was undertaken.

The initial phase of the study included the land encompassed by the boundaries of the eight Metis Settlements and ninety-three Indian Reserves in Alberta. The Canada Land Inventory System of land classification for agriculture was used to determine the suitability of land for agriculture. Agricultural use is defined as the production of annual crops, market gardens, irrigated crops, perennial forage crops and improved pasture land. The study also considered: the climatic limitations general to the locale; access to markets, suppliers, and major transportation trunks; other potential land uses; and population demographics relative to each community.

From the findings in Phase I, thirty-two communities were identified as having a sufficient potential for agricultural production for further study at this time. Further research into the level of development and use of this resource by the communities was undertaken.

Phase II determined the present use of the agricultural land and resources available in each of the thirty-two communities through a series of interviews and meetings with the members of the selected communities, information provided by the Alberta Indian Agricultural Development Corporation, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Alberta Agriculture, and the Metis Development Branch of Municipal Affairs.

It should be noted that the choice of the thirty-two communities resulted not only from the potential for agricultural production as identified through consideration of the interrelationships between the variables used in Phase I but as a result of time, travel, contractual, and interviewee accessibility constraints which limited the number of communities identified for further research.

In no way should the choice of the thirty-two communities chosen for further research in Phase II be perceived as being the only Native communities having a potential for agricultural development.

THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES IN ALBERTA

PHASE I

Purpose and Scope of Study

The purpose of Phase I is to compile an inventory of the land with agricultural potential at each Native Community in Alberta. Included is the land controlled by the forty-one Indian Bands (ninety-three Indian Reserves) and the eight Metis Settlements in Alberta.

Methodology

The agricultural potential of the land controlled by the Native Communities in Alberta has been determined by using four criteria ranked in the following order: the soil capability for the production of annual crops as defined by the Canada Land Inventory System of Classifying Agricultural Land, the climatic conditions, the access services and markets which has been determined by the location relative to major transportation arteries and agricultural trading centres and the population demographics of the communities..

(a) Soil Capability for Agricultural Production

The soil capability for sustained agricultural production was determined by using the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) System of land classification for agriculture. The Canada Land Inventory system rates land according to the limitations (or lack of limitations) of the land for a specific use with Class I land area having no significant limitations and a Class VII land having limitations that are so severe that there is no potential for a specific use. There is one additional classification, Class O, which is for organic soils that presently have not been classified.

Class I - soils having no significant limitations.

Class II - soils having slight limitations which may limit crop production or the range of crops that may be grown.

Class III - soils having moderate limitations which limit crop production and the range of crops that may be grown.

Class IV - soils having severe limitations which restrict crop growth and the range of crops that may be grown.

Class V - soils which can be used only as perennial forage crops for permanent improved pasture .

Class VI - soils which can be used as perennial forage crops where no improvement can be done.

Class VII - no capacity for agriculture.

Class O - organic soils - not classified

In addition to the eight major classes listed above, there are several subclasses which describe the limitations that reduce the land's capability for agricultural uses. Some of these subclasses are: soil structure, inundation (covered with water for parts of the growing season), excess water other than flooding, poor water holding capacity, stoniness, topography, and erosion damage.

The Canada Land Inventory system arbitrarily breaks land into those lands which are capable of sustained agricultural production - the production of annual crops in a well managed crop rotation program (Canada Land Inventory Classes 1 through 4) and those which are not capable of sustained agricultural production - suitable only to be used for the production of either improved or natural forage crops or having no agricultural capacity (Classes 5 through 7 and Class 0). It should be noted that depending on the limitations, there are large areas of land in CLI Classes 5 and 0 which have the potential for producing specific crops. For the purposes of this study, CLI Classes 1 to 4 are considered to have adequate capability for agriculture.

(b) Climate

The climate zones as outlined in the Canada Land Inventory maps were used to identify the climatic restrictions at the various communities. As well, in the northern areas, adjustments have to be made for the longer daylight hours and cool nights which shorten the growing period for many crops. At some of the southern communities the potential is limited by the aridness of the climate. This condition can be offset through extensive irrigation projects. The length of the growing season, the amount of moisture available for plant growth, and the amount of heat available for the production of annual crops was also considered.

(c) Access

If a community is to be supported by a viable primary agricultural industry, access to markets and the agricultural business community is required. The elements required for access to markets and the business community are: a good road network, proximity to a railway line, and access to a form of public communication. The road must: be an all weather road, be able to support heavy loads, tie into the provincial road network. The railway is required to move produce to distant and export markets. Access to public communications (radio and television) is required to receive market information, weather information, and information about new production technology.

(d) Population

The population of each community was included to indicate the human resources which are available to supply potential operators, managers, owners, and labourers for a farming industry; and people to work in support areas.

From the above guidelines, special applications or current uses of the resources available in some communities augmented the criteria used to establish the agriculture potential.

One reserve has been included for further study because it has the potential for home and market gardens; three reserves have been included because cattle ranching has been developed to a significant degree and four Metis settlements have been included because their resources show a clear potential for the development of cattle ranching and related operations.

The data for each of the Native communities has been grouped according to the districts and areas served by the district offices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The data on each Metis Settlement has been included with the data on the Indian Reserves in the same area for comparison. There is also a separate section with all of the Metis Settlement data combined.

Population figures from the 1981 Census are broken into three groupings, 0-5 years (pre-school), 6-18 years (school age), and 19 years plus (adult). The total population figure is from the June, 1983 survey by the administering agencies (Department of Indian & Northern Affairs Regional Office, Edmonton).

The report also presents information taken from sources listed in a Bibliography of Agricultural Studies of Native Lands that is currently on file at the Native Secretariat.

The term "agricultural production" is used throughout the text of this report. Agricultural production, for the purposes of this report means "the production of the annual crops: wheat oats, barley, and oil seeds; the growing of perennial forage crops; and the rearing of livestock such as beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and hogs on either cultivated land or improved pasture and range land." For the purposes of this study agricultural production does not include such activities as market gardening, extensive livestock operations (e.g broiler operations), and specialty crops.

The abbreviation CLI is used throughout this paper to refer to the Canada Land Inventory system of land classification.

FINDINGS

A. All of the Native Communities have a potential for some agricultural development.

B. (1) Of the 2,894,392 acres in the Native communities of Alberta, there are 1,646,843 acres of land on Indian Reserves and 1,247,549 acres of land on Metis Settlements. According to the parameters outlined earlier, there are 1,562,977 acres of land suitable for agriculture (CLI Class 4, or better). Of this area, 919,413 acres are on Indian Reserves (56% of the reserve acreage total) and 643,564 acres are on the Metis Settlements (52% of Metis Settlement acreage total).

(2) Thirty-six of the Indian bands and eight of the Metis Settlements have some land of Canada Inventory Class 4 or better.

(3) There are twenty-seven Indian Bands and four Metis Settlements which have a land base with greater than forty percent of their total holdings in Canada Land Inventory Class 4 or better.

C. The climate of the land base of the thirty-three Indian Bands and the eight Metis Settlements is suitable for sustained agricultural production.

Three bands, the Blackfoot, the Blood, and the Peigan, have large areas of land which are suitable for the development of irrigation projects to improve the productivity and expand the number of crops which may be grown.

D. (1) All of the reserves have seasonal access. Sixteen reserves are accessible by water only. Another eight reserves are accessible by seasonal trails or roads only. The balance of the reserves are accessible by all weather roads, secondary roads, main highways, or railways.

(2) All the reserves in the Fort McMurray area have limited access with air and water being the only way to get to many of them.

(3) Most of the reserves in the Fort Vermilion area have good roads for access, however, they are a long distance from livestock markets, limiting the type of farming practiced in the communities to the raising of cash crops such as wheat, oats, barley, canola and grass seed.

(4) The Reserves of the Bigstone Cree Band and the Reserves of the Whitefish Lake Band in the Slave Lake-High Prairie area are great distances from markets and services. The other communities in this area have good access to livestock and grain markets and agricultural services.

(5) The Heart Lake Reserve in the St. Paul area has poor access to good roads. The rest of the communities in the area have good access to major roads, livestock and grain markets, and agricultural services.

(6) The communities in the Edmonton-Hobbema, Calgary, and Lethbridge-Fort McLeod areas all have excellent access to major transportation arteries, grain and livestock markets and agricultural services.

E. All of the Indian Bands and Metis Settlements have an adequate population to support a primary agricultural industry.

F. Thirty-one Indian Bands and eight Metis Settlements have sufficient potential that a study of the present land use and agricultural development in these communities should be pursued.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY TABLES

FORT McMURRAY DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #461 (Cree)	0	0	0	The Cree Band has no allocated reserve. Currently they reside in town and on Crown land at Peace Point. Until such time as the Cree Band has a land base, further study of the agricultural potential is unnecessary.
Band #463 (Chipewyan)	55,589	1,090	54,499	All of the land in these reserves have a problem with excess water and are accessible only by air and water. The agricultural potential of these lands is limited, therefore the lands of the Chipewyan Bands will not be included in Phase II of the Study.
Reserves				
Chipewyan #201	53,000	0	53,000	
Chipewyan #201A-E	277	0	277	
Chipewyan #201G	2,140	1,090	1,050	
Chipewyan #201F	172		172	
Band #467 (Fort MacKay)	13,549	0	13,549	All of these reserves are inaccessible. The soil on these reserves is marginal for agriculture, therefore the lands of the Fort MacKay Band will not be included in Phase II of the Study.
Reserves				
Fort MacKay #174	256	0	256	
Namur Lake #174A	5,584	0	5,584	
Namur Lake #174B	7,709	0	7,709	

FORT McMURRAY DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #568 (Fort McMurray) Reserves	8,093	1,242	6,851	The majority of the soil on these reserves is not suited to agriculture. The reserves are remote and only one reserve (#176) is accessible by road and railroad. Therefore the lands of the Fort McMurray Bnad will not be included in Phase II of the Study.
Clearwater #175	2,290	560	1,730	
Gregoire Lake #176	5,606	682	4,924	
Gregoire Lake #176A	157		157	
Gregoire Lake #176B	40		40	
Band #470 (Janvier) Reserves	4,070	490	3,580	Accessibility to the Janvier Reserve is by truck trail from Chard. A new all-weather Provincial highway is being planned. Ten percent of the land is suitable for agricultural production. The Janvier Reserve will not be included in Phase II of the study because the soil has marginal agriculture potential and there is limited access to markets at the present time.
Janvier #174	4,070	490	3,580	
Agency Total	81,301	2,822	78,479	

FORT VERMILION DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #445 (Boyer River)	17,600	14,000	3,600	Eighty percent of the land has agricultural potential. Access is good. Both reserve 164 and 164A will be included in Phase II of the study
Reserves				
Boyer River #164	10,560	8,474	2,086	
Child Lake #164A	7,040	5,526	1,514	
Band #446 (Tall Cree)	9,390	4,468	4,922	These reserves are a long distance from good agricultural services and the railway. The agricultural potential is marginal, however, all these reserves will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Beaver Ranch #163	2,240	1,022	1,218	
Tall Cree #173	1,710	1,580	130	
Tall Cree 173A	5,440	1,866	3,574	
Band #447 (Little Red River)	60,320	33,427	26,893	The soil on the Jean d'Or Prairie reserve has potential for agricultural production. There is also good access to this reserve. The soil at Fox Lake has marginal agricultural potential, and only thirteen and one half percent of it has potential for annual crop production. Access to the Fox Lake reserve is limited during the summer months. In Phase II Jean d'Or Prairie will be included, however, Fox Lake will not because of marginal soils and limited excess.
Reserves				
Fox Lake #162	25,760	3,475	22,285	
Jean d'Or Prairie	34,560	29,952	4,608	

FORT VERMILION DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #448 (Dene Tha')	74,548	42,660	31,888	Further study in Phase II at Bush River and Hay Lake is required. There is good access and soil with agricultural potential. The other reserves have land with less agricultural potential because of the soil structure. Access to these reserves is also limited. Because of these factors, they will not be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Bush River #207	27,610	22,475	5,135	
Hay Lake #209	30,600	11,006	19,594	
Zamer Lake #210	5,698	2,375	3,323	
Amber River #211	5,760	4,216	1,546	
Upper Hay River #212	3,710	2,588	1,122	
Bistcho Lake #213	880	0	880	
Jackfish Pt. #214	290	0	290	
Agency Total	161,858	94,555	67,303	

LESSER SLAVE DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #449 (Horse Lake)	8,000	5,100	2,900	The land on these reserves is suitable for agriculture. Access to the reserves is good. Both of these reserves will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Horse Lake Band				
Horse Lake #152B	4,160	2,710	1,450	
Clear Hills #152C	3,840	2,390	1,450	
Band #450 (Drift Pile)	17,796	14,176	3,620	The reserve is accessible by road and railroad. The land suitable for agriculture has a high to moderate capability. This reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Drift Pile #150	17,796	14,176	3,620	
Band #451 (Duncan Band)	5,915	5,873	42	Agricultural land has a high to moderate rating. Accessibility is very good. Both of these reserves will be a part of Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Peace River Crossing #151A	4,953	4,911	42	
William McKenzie	962	962		
Band #452 (Grouard Band)	1,098	983	115	A small land base, good for small plots and vegetable growing. Accessible to the highway and railroad. Use for other than intensive agriculture is not feasible. All of these reserves will be part of Phase II of the study because there exists potential for the development of market gardens.
Reserves				
Freeman #150B	73	73	0	
Halcro #150C	52	52	0	
Pakashan #150D	973	858	115	
Band #453 (Lubicon Lake)	0	0	0	At the present time no reserve has been allocated. Therefore Lubicon Lake will not be part of Phase II of the study.

LESSER SLAVE DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #454 (Sawridge Band)	6,200	3,972	2,228	Agricultural soil on these reserves is good. Both reserves are accessible to the highway and the railway. Both reserves of the Sawridge Band will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Sawridge #150G	2,400	964	1,436	
Sawridge #150H	3,800	3,008	792	
Band #455 (Sturgeon Lake Band)	22,341	19,540	2,801	The quality of soil suitable for agriculture is good. Access to #154 & #154A is good. Reserves #154 and #154A will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Sturgeon Lake #154	21,450	18,690	2,760	
Sturgeon Lake #154A	650	650	0	
Sturgeon Lake #154B	241	200	41	
Band #456 (Sucker Creek)	16,890	14,120	2,770	Access to this reserve is good. The majority of the soils have moderate limitation. The Sucker Creek Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Sucker Creek #150A	16,890	14,120	2,770	
Band #457 (Swan River)	11,350	9,231	2,119	Access is good to both reserves. Reserve 150F is marginal because of size. However, it is located near 150E and can be included as part of a larger farm operation at 150F. Soils are good at both reserves. Both reserves of the Swan River Band will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Swan River #150E	11,190	9,103	2,087	
Assineau River #150F	160	128	32	

LESSER SLAVE DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #458 (Bigstone Cree)	53,496	18,693	34,803	Access and distance to rail and services is marginal (over 100 miles) to these reserves. The soil suitable for agriculture is marginal, because of a severe climate limitation. These bands will not be included in Phase II of the study. However, if access to these reserves is improved, the potential for agricultural production on these reserves should be re-evaluated.
Reserves				
Wabasca #166	26,610	8,257	14,353	
Wabasca #166A	1,600	891	709	
Wabasca #166B	6,096	2,618	3,478	
Wabasca #166C	8,430	1,428	7,002	
Wabasca #166D	14,760	5,499	9,261	
Band #459 (Whitefish Lake)	12,939	6,462	6,477	Although fifty percent of the soil on the reserves controlled by the Whitefish Lake Band is suitable to agriculture, the severity of the climatic limitation in the area restricts the crops which may be grown. Access to the supplies and markets from these reserves restricts the viability of agricultural enterprises. Therefore, these reserves will not be included in Phase II of the study. If access improves the potential for agriculture at these reserves should be re-evaluated.
Reserves				
Utikoomak Lake #155	8,480	3,667	4,813	
#155A	2,632	2,339	293	
#155B	1,320	0	1,320	
Jean Baptiste Gambler #183	507	456	51	
Agency Total	156,025	98,150	57,875	

SADDLE LAKE ATHABASCA DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #460 (Beaver)	15,220	4,500	10,720	Accessible from all weather roads to both the highway and railway. Farm land is marginal. The Beaver Lake Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Beaver Lake #131	15,220	4,500	10,720	
Band #462 (Saddle Lake Band)	81,040	55,251	25,789	There are large areas of land on these reserves which are suitable for agriculture. Land varies from a high to a marginal rating in quality. Access to both reserves is good. The railway is nearby. These reserves will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Saddle Lake #125				
Cache Lake #125A	68,430	53,382	15,048	
White Fish Lake #128	12,610	1,869	10,741	
Band #464 (Cold Lake)	47,030	27,282	19,748	Access to road and railroad is good. The agricultural potential of reserve #149 warrants study in Phase II. The agricultural potential at #149A and #149B is marginal. They will not be included in Phase II of the study but could be considered at a later date.
Reserves				
Cold Lake #149	36,340	26,466	9,874	
Cold Lake #149A	150	63	87	
Cold Lake #149B	10,540	753	9,787	
Band #46 (Frog Lake)	48,450	24,426	24,024	Access is by good gravel road and oil road. Location relative to railway and markets is good. The agricultural land is marginal. The reserves of the Frog Lake Band will be included in Phase II of the report.
Reserves				
Unipouheos #121	22,920	12,572	10,348	
Puskiakiwenin #122	25,530	11,854	13,676	
Band #466 (Kehewin)	21,290	5,955	15,335	The agricultural land is marginal. Access is good by gravel and oil roads. The railway is nearby. The Kehewin reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Kehewin #123	21,290	5,955	15,335	

SADDLE LAKE ATHABASCA DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #469 (Heart Lake)	11,480	576	10,904	Access is by rail only. Most soils are not suitable to agriculture, therefore the Heart Lake Reserve will not be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Heart Lake #167	11,480	576	10,904	
District total	224,510	117,990	106,520	

EDMONTON HOBBEMA DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #437 (Alexis Band)	15,820	8,928	6,892	The agricultural land is marginal. Access is gained by paved highway and the railway is nearby. The Alexis Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Alexis Reserve #133	15,820	8,928	6,892	
Band #438 (Alexander)	17,600	13,820	3,780	The agricultural land varies from excellent to marginal with 2/3 of it being excellent to good. Access is good to both roads and railways. The Alexander Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Alexander #134	17,600	13,820	3,780	
Band #439 (Louis Bull)	8,170	5,893	2,277	The agricultural land varies from very good to marginal with 3/4 of it being good and very good. Access to both roads and railways is good. The Louis Bull Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study
Reserves				
Louis Bull #138B	8,170	5,893	2,277	
Band #440 (Enoch.)	12,800	9,628	3,172	The agricultural land varies from excellent to marginal with 4/5 of it being excellent to good. Access is excellent, joins the City of Edmonton's West boundary. The Stony Plain Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Stony Plain #135	12,800	9,628	3,172	
Band #441 (Paul Band)	18,960	13,190	5,770	Access to 133A and 133B is good by both the highway and railway. Access to 133C is good. Most of the good land is at 133A. Reserves 133A and 133B will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Wabumun #133A	15,960	12,574	3,386	
Wabumun #133B	440	396	44	
Bucklake #133C	2,560	220	2,340	

EDMONTON HOBBEMA DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #442 (Montana)	7,170	5,644	1,526	The agricultural land is good to excellent with most of it being good to very good. Access to both highways and railways is good. Reserve #139 will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Montana #139	7,170	5,644	1,526	
Band #443 (Ermineskin)	30,410	28,035	2,375	The agricultural land is marginal to excellent with most of it being good and very good. Access to railways and roads is good for #138. Access to road is good for #138A and to railway is fair for #138A. Reserves #138 and #138A will be will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Ermineskin #138	25,550	24,500	1,050	
Pigeon Lake #138A	4,860	3,535	1,325	
Band #444 (Samson)	32,880	27,223	5,657	The agricultural land is marginal to excellent with most of it being very good and excellent. Access to highways and the railway is very good. 137A is a cemetery. Reserve 137 will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Samson #137	32,530	26,985	5,545	
Samson Cemetery #137A	350	238	112	
Agency Total	143,810	112,361	31,449	

BLACKFOOT/SARCEE/STONY DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #430 (Blackfoot)	178,580	111,242	67,288	The agricultural land is marginal to very good with most of it being marginal and good. Access is excellent. The Blackfoot Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Blackfoot #146	178,580	111,242	67,288	
Band #431 (O'Chiese)	34,070	0	34,070	None of the land on the O'Chiese Reserve is suitable for sustanied agriculure. However, in the locale of O'Chiese and the adjoining Sunchild Reserve there are many farms and ranches which rely on the production of forage crops for grazing and hay production. Because of this specific use and its proximity to markets the O'Chiese Reserve should be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
O'Chiese #203	34,070		34,070	
Band #432 (Sarcee)	69,826	36,580	33,246	The agricultural land is marginal to very good with the marjority of it being good. Access is excellent, joins the west boundary of Calgary. The Sarcee Reserve will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Sarcee #145	69,826	36,580	33,246	
Band #434 (Sunchild)	13,080	0	13,080	None of the land on the Sunchild Reserve is suitable for sustanied agriculture. However, in the locale of the Sunchild reserve there are many successful farms and ranches which rely on the production of forage crops for grazing and hay production. Because of this activity and its proximity to markets the Sunchild reserve should be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Sunchild #202	13,080	0	13,030	

BLACKFOOT/SARCEE/STONY DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Stony Bands	122,981	1,190	121,791	The majority of the land on the Stony Reserve is not suitable for the production of annual crops as the major source of income. However, there are areas on these reserves which are suitable for grazing sheep and cattle. Other areas are suited to the production of annual and perennial forages. Therefore, because of this activity, these reserves will be included in Phase II of the study.
Band #433 (Chiniquay)				
Band #473 (Bearspaw)				
Band #475 (Wesley)				
Reserves				
Stony #142, 143, 144	99,720	0	99,720	
Stony #142B	14,080	0	14,080	
Bighorn 144A	5,000	0	5,000	
Eden Valley	4,181	1,190	2,991	
Agency Total	418,487	149,012	269,475	

BLOOD PEIGAN DISTRICT

Band and Reserve	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
Band #435 (Blood)	348,842	266,180	82,662	Large areas of land are suitable for agriculture. Irrigation potential is very good, access is good to 148. 148A has limited potential and joins a National Park.
Reserves				
Blood #148	344,100	266,180	77,920	Reserve #148 will be included in Phase II of the study.
Blood 148A	4,742	0	4,742	
Band #436 (Peigan)	112,010	78,343	33,667	Large areas on #147 are suited to agriculture. Possible potential for irrigation development. Good access. Reserve #147A lies in the Forest Reserve. Reserve #147 will be included in Phase II of the study.
Reserves				
Peigan #147	104,650	78,343	26,307	
Peigan #147A	7,360	0	7,360	
Agency Total	460,852	344,523	116,329	

METIS SETTLEMENTS

Settlement	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
S1 Paddle Prairie	403,027	345,000	58,027	Good land base for agriculture. Short growing season. Good access. Paddle Prairie will be inclued in Phase II of the study.
S3 Gift Lake	207,273	108,800	98,473	Fifty-two percent of the land on the Gift Lake Settlement is suitable for agricultural production; However, such production is limited by the short growing season which affects the crops which may be grown. The access to the settlement is good. Therefore, Gift Lake Settlement should be included in Phase II of this study.
S3W Big Prairie	203,113	115,000	88,113	Good land base for agriculture. Short growing season and soil structure main limitation. Fair access. Big Prairie will be included in Phase II of the study.
S4 East Prairie	80,640	45,440	35,200	One third of soil is CLI3. Good agricultural potential. Climate is the main limiting factor. Good access. East Prairie will be included in Phase II of the study.

METIS SETTLEMENTS

Settlement	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
S7W Caslan	85,760	8,080	77,680	The acreage suitable for the production of annual crops is less that ten percent. However, there is a potential for the development of hay and pasture land on about two-thirds of the settlement. The land is characterized by a short growing season and rolling topography. Access is good. Caslan settlement will be included in Phase II of the study
S7E Kikino	110,720	7,280	103,440	The acreage is suitable for the production of annual crops in less than seven percent. However, there is potential for the development of hay and pasture land on about seventy percent of the settlement. The land is characterized by a short growing season and rolling topography. Access is good. Kikino settlement will be included in Phase II of the study.

METIS SETTLEMENTS

Settlement	Total Acres	Acres Suitable	Acres Not Suitable	Comments
S9 Elizabeth	63,256	7,884	55,372	About six percent of the total area is suitable for the production of annual crops. Almost seventy percent of the land on the settlement has the potential for producing perennial forage crops. The limiting factors are a short growing season, rolling topography and natural fertility. Access is good. This settlement will be included in Phase II of the study.
Fishing Lake	93,760	6,080	87,680	About tweleve percent of the total area is suitable for the production of annual crops. About seventy percent of the land has the potential for production perennial forage crops. The limiting factors are a short growing season, rolling topography, and low agricultural fertility. Access is good. This settlement will be included in Phase II of the study.
Total (Settlements)	1,247,549	643,564	603,985	

APPENDIX II

INVENTORY TABLES

SECTION I

FORT McMURRAY DISTRICT

Fort McMurray District

Bands

#461 Cree Band

Population:	Total	1021
0-5	Pre School:	142
6-18	School Age	305
19+	Adult	524

The Cree Band currently is not on reserve. Most of the people of the band live on Crown land allocated to the Band or Wood Buffalo National Park.

Access is either by boat or plane at the present time.

#463 Fort Chipewyan Band

Population:	Total	313
0-5	Pre School	42
6-18	School Age	86
19+	Adult	179

Reserves:

Chipewyan #201

T110-R6-W4 consists of nearly fifty-three thousand (53,000) acres, all of it is very wet, inundated, or organic soil. Currently these soils are extremely marginal for agricultural development.

Chipewyan #201 A-E

Are located along the Athabasca River in townships 108, 109, 110 and 111, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 West of the 4 meridian. They contain a total of two hundred seventy seven (277) acres, all of it a CLI Class 6W for agriculture. Because of the excess water problem, remoteness and size these reserves have a very limited use for commercial agriculture.

Chipeywan #201 F and G

201 F T104-R9-W4 172 Acres
201 G T103-R9-W4 2140 Acres

Of the 2140 acres on Reserve 201G, 1090 acres are an ARDA CLI Class Four (4) M for agriculture; 720 acres are a CLI Class Five (5) M for agriculture and the balance of it and all of Reserve 201F are a CLI Class Six (6) W.

The remotness and inaccessibility of these lands restrict their use for commercial agriculture.

#467 Fort McKay Band

Population:	Total	223
0-5	Pre School	38
6-18	School Age	60
19+	Adult	120

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Fort McKay #174 T94-RH-W4	256	0	0	0	0	199	57	0
Namur Lake #174A T98-R16-W4	5,584	0	0	0	0	4,250	1,334	0
Namur River #174B T97-R17-W4	7,709	0	0	0	0	6,480	1,229	0
TOTAL	13,549	0	0	0	0	10,929	2,620	0
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	0	80.7	19.3	0

The soils on these reserves do not have the capability to support sustained commercial agriculture. At the best they could be used for improved pasture because of a severe climate limitation (an extremely short growing season).

Only the Fort McKay Reserve is accessible, and then by water only.

#468 Fort McMurray Band

Population:		
	Total	140
0-5	Pre School	18
6-18	School Age	47
19+	Adult	69

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Clearwater #175 T88-R7-W4	2,290	0	0	0	560	280	1,330	120
Gregoire Lake #176 T85-R8-W4	5,606	0	0	0	682	3,375	1,549	0
Gregoire Lake #176A T86-R8-W4	157	0	0	0	0	157	0	0
Gregoire Lake #176B T86-R7-W4	40	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
TOTAL	8,093	0	0	0	1,242	3,852	2,879	120
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	15.3	47.6	35.6	1.5

The majority of the area (over eighty four percent) is not suited for sustained agricultural production because of the severe soil limitations of these soils. Forty seven and six tenths (47.6) percent could be utilized as permanent pasture. There is about 1,242 acres which may be used for hay production or the growing of annual crops such as oats and barley.

Only the Gregoire Lake Reserve #175 is accessible by road and railroad.

#470 Janvier Band

Population:	Total	263
0-5	Pre School	35
6-18	School Age	95
19+	Adult	115

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Janvier #194 T80-R5-W4	4,070	0	0	0	490	2,774	636	170
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	12.0	68.2	15.6	4.2

The type of soil and short growing season in this area restrict its agricultural uses. The four hundred ninety (490) acres of CLI Class 4 and two thousand seven hundred seventy four (2,774) CLI Class 5 soils are suited to forage production only. This restricts the agricultural activity to the raising of cattle and sheep.

The reserve is accessible only by a truck trail to the railway at Chard.

SECTION II

FORT VERMILION DISTRICT

Fort Vermilion District

Bands

#445 Boyer River Band

Population:		
	Total	332
0-5	Pre School	40
6-18	School Age	121
19+	Adult	166

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+	Water
Boyer River #164 T109-R14-W5	10,560	0	0	4,324	4,150	1,569	517
Child Lake #164A T109-R16-W5	7,040	0	0	3,064	2,462	1,244	270
TOTAL	17,600	0	0	7,388	6,612	2,813	787
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	42.0	37.6	16.0	4.5

The reserves of the Boyer River Band have a moderately severe climatic limitation for agriculture. Approximately seventy nine and six tenths (79.6) percent of the land of the Boyer River Band falls in the Canada Land Inventory for Agriculture Classes Three (3) and Four (4). The balance of the land is suitable only for rough pasture, not for any agricultural use.

The two reserves are accessible from highway #58. The railroad is at High Level about 20 miles west

#446 Tall Cree Band

Population:	Total	335
0-5	Pre School	42
6-18	School Age	96
19+	Adult	139

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+	Water
Beaver Ranch #163 T109-R11-W5	2,240	620	402	1,208	10
Tall Cree #173 T103-R9-W5	1,710	0	1,580	0	130
Tall Cree #173A T104-R10-W5	5,440	0	1,866	3,574	0
TOTAL	9,390	620	3,848	4,782	140
PERCENT	100.0	6.6	41.0	50.9	1.5

As with all of the Reserves in the District, the land controlled by the Tall Cree Band has a moderately severe climatic limitation for sustained production of a variety of agricultural crops. Forty seven and six tenths (47.6) percent of the land is Canada Land Inventory Class Three (3) and Four (4) and can be used for sustained agricultural production. The balance of the area can be used for developed pasture or rough pasture. About six percent of the area has no real agricultural value.

Reserve #163 is about five miles south of Highway 58, 55 to 60 miles east of High Level. Reserve #173A is accessible by Secondary #967. Presently, the only access to #173 is by the Wabasca River.

#447 Little Red River Band

Population:		
Total		1,474
0-5	Pre School	251
6-18	School Age	573
19+	Adult	571

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+	Water
Fox Lake #162 T109-R4-W5	25,760	0	0	192	3,283	22,135	150
Jean d'Or Prairie #215 T109-R7-W5	34,560	0	0	13,513	16,439	4,538	70
TOTAL	60,320	0	0	13,705	19,722	26,673	220
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	22.7	32.7	44.2	0.4

Both Reserves have a moderately severe climatic limitation for sustained production of many agricultural crops. Fifty five and four tenths (55.4) percent of the area of the two reserves are on ARDA Canada Land Inventory for Agriculture Class Three (3) and Four (4). The majority of these lands (89.6%) are on the Jean d'Or Prairie Reserve. The majority of this land could be developed for agriculture. Jean d'Or Prairie is accessible by Highway #58 and by water. Fox Lake is only accessible by trail and water.

#448 Dene Tha' Band

Population:		
	Total	1,395
0-5	Pre School	200
6-18	School Age	478
19+	Adult	673

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+	Water
Bushe River #207 T109-R19-W5	27,610	0	0	12,678	9,797	5,055	80
Hay Lake #209 T112-R5-W5	30,600	0	0	7,360	3,646	18,544	1,050
Zama Lake #210 T112-R8-W6	5,698	0	0	0	2,375	3,063	260
Amber River #211 T114-R6-W6	5,760	0	0	0	4,216	1,394	150
Upper Hay River #212 T116-R23-W5	3,710	0	0	0	2,588	912	210
Bistcho Lake #213 T122-R3-W6	850	0	0	0	0	850	30
Jackfish Point #214 T123-R4-W6	290	0	0	0	0	290	0
TOTAL	74,548	0	0	20,038	22,622	30,108	1,780
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	26.9	30.3	40.4	2.4

Fifty eight and six tenths (58.6%) percent of the total lands controlled by the Dene Tha' Band fall into the Canada Land Inventory Classes Three (3) and Four (4); and are capable of sustained agricultural production. All of the area has a climatic limitation, i.e. a frost free growing season that severly limits the kinds of crops which may be grown. The Class Four soil is further down graded because it has either a moderate undulating topography limitation or a moderate soil structure limitation. The balance of the land is suitable for improved or rough pasture or should be left in its natural state.

Access to: Bushe River (from High Level) is gained by road (Highway #58) and railroad (3 miles west); Hay Lake is gained by gravel road; Zama Lake is gained by dry roads in the winter; Amber River is difficult with no all weather road or railroad present; Upper Hay River is gained by railroad, gravel road and water; Bistcho and Jackfish Point is limited by lack of a road or railroad but they lie on the shores of Bistcho Lake.

#S1 Paddle Prairie

Population:		
	Total	571
0-5	Pre School	67
6-18	School Age	141
19+	Adult	363

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
Paddle Prairie Settlement T101-104, R18-24, W5	403,027	0	0	50,750	294,250	58,027
TOTAL	403,027	0	0	50,750	294,250	58,027
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	12.6	73.0	14.4

The Canada Land Inventory Class Three and Four soils account for over eighty five (85) percent of the total land area. Most of these soils can be developed to sustain continuous agricultural production. The major limitations of these soils are: a climatic limitation (growing season of 90 days), poor surface drainage and poor sub-surface drainage. The crops oats, barley, canola and perenial forages can be grown with good agricultural practices and management.

The settlement is split in two by Highway #35 and Great Slave Lake Railway (C.N.R.). The settlement is located 80 miles north of Manning and the nearest grain point is Keg River, a few miles south of the Settlement.

SECTION III

LESSER SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT

Lesser Slave Lake District

#449 Horse Lake Band

Population:	Total	174
0-5	Pre School	24
6-18	School Age	71
19+	Adult	69

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Horse Lake #152B T73-R12-W6	4,160	0	0	2,650	60	1,310	0	140
Clear Hills #152C T87-R6-W6	3,840	0	0	2,390	0	1,450	0	0
TOTAL	8,000	0	0	5,040	60	2,760	0	140
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	63.0	0.8	34.5	0	1.7

All of the CLI Class 3 soil and Class 4 soil may be used for sustained commercial crop production. The main crops which can be grown are: oats, barley, canola and forage crops. The CLI Class 5 soil at Horse Lake could be managed for water-fowl production and the land of a similar class at Clear Hills could be developed as pasture land.

Horse Lake is three miles south of Highway #2 and eight miles from the railroad at Hythe. Clear Hills is accessible by all weather roads to Secondary #730 at Eureka River and to the railway at Hines Creek 25 miles southeast.

#450 Driftpile Band

Population:	Total	751
0-5	Pre School	83
6-18	School Age	278
19+	Adult	349

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Drift Pile River #150 T73-R12-W5	17,796	0	6,021	6,563	1,592	0	3,580	40
TOTAL	17,796	0	6,021	6,563	1,592	0	3,580	40
PERCENT	100.0	0	33.8	36.9	9.0	0	20.1	.02

Almost eighty percent of the Drift Pile Reserve could be developed and used for sustained agricultural production. The land bordering on Lesser Slave Lake has a very high potential for waterfowl production. Crops which may be grown in the area are oats, barley, canola, forage crops and vegetables which require a short to medium length growing season.

Access to the reserve can be gained from Highway #2 which crosses the reserve, and by railroad which also crosses the reserve.

#451 Duncan's Band

Population:	Total	58
0-5	Pre School	5
6-18	School Age	16
19+	Adult	33

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
William McKenzie #151K	962	0	623	321	18			
Peace River Crossing #151A T82-R25-W5	4,953	0	2,855	1,054	1,002	0	0	42
TOTAL	5,915	0	3,478	1,375	1,020	0	0	42
PERCENT	100.0	0	58.8	23.2	17.3	0	0	0.1

All of this reserve could be developed for agricultural production. Over half of the reserve has as its only limitation to agricultural production, a moderate climate down grading. With proper development and management the soils on this reserve should produce above average yields of oats, barley, canola, forage crops and short and mid season vegetables.

Access to Peace River Crossing may be gained from Highway #2 and the N.A.R. at Brownvale one mile west of the reserve.

#452 Grouard Band

Population:	Total	86
0-5	Pre School	12
6-18	School Age	34
19+	Adult	35

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Freeman 150B T76-R14-W5	73	0	0	50	23	0	0	0
Halcro 150C T76-R14-W5	52	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
Pakashan 150D T76-R15-W5	973	0	480	276	102	0	115	0
TOTAL	1,098	0	480	378	125	0	115	0
PERCENT	100.0	0	43.7	34.4	11.4	0	10.5	0

The land base of Freeman and Halcro is not large enough for commercial agriculture production. However, there is potential for growing vegetables. On Pakashan, about seventy five percent of the area could be developed for agriculture; however, with the small land base and the current population a better use may be to develop small plots for family gardens or small animal industries.

Freeman is accessible from Secondary #750 and Pakashan is accessible to High Prairie by Secondary #749 at a distance of about 25 miles.

#453 Lubicon Lake Band

Population:	Total	168
0-5	Pre School	30
6-18	School Age	56
19+	Adult	67

Reserves

Presently, the people from this band reside on land which they lease from the Crown.

#454 Sawridge Band

Population:	Total	42
0-5	Pre School	10
6-18	School Age	17
19+	Adult	21

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Sawridge #150G T73-R5-W5	2,400	0	0	168	796	260	1,016	160
Sawridge #150H T73-R6-W5	3,800	0	0	1,464	1,544	2	790	0
TOTAL	6,200	0	0	1,632	2,340	262	1,806	160
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	26.3	37.7	4.2	29.1	2.6

Reserve #150G has about 1,000 acres which could be developed for agriculture uses. The balance of the area is poorly drained and subject to periodic flooding. These lands could be used for permanent pasture or as a wild life habitat. Reserve #150H has about 3,000 acres which can be developed for agriculture production. Acres along the lake shore have a greater potential for development of recreation facilities.

Both reserves are on the N.A.R. and are within five miles of Slave Lake. Reserve 150H is accessible by Highway #2 and Reserve 150G is accessible from Secondary #967 at Slave Lake.

#455 Sturgeon Lake Band

Population:		
	Total	824
0-5	Pre School	104
6-18	School Age	293
19+	Adult	366

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Sturgeon Lake #154 T70-R23-W5	21,450	0	6,144	10,948	1,598	0	2,730	30
Sturgeon Lake #154A T71-R23-W5	650	0	130	520	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Lake #154B T69-R24-W5	241	0	160	0	40	0	41	0
TOTAL	22,341	0	6,430	11,468	1,638	0	2,771	30
PERCENT	100.0	0	28.8	51.3	7.3	0	12.4	0.1

Eighty percent of the land on these reserves can be developed for sustained agricultural crop production. The major crops which can be grown are oats, barley, canola, forage crops, and medium and short season vegetables.

Both reserves 154 and 154A have access to the shore line of Sturgeon Lake where the recreation potential is high. Reserve 154B is so small (less than 250 acres) that it has limited potential for agricultural development.

Access to reserve 154 is via Highway #34; to Reserve #154A is by gravel road from Highway #34 and Reserve 154B has no road access. The nearest railway is at Grand Prairie, 50 miles west.

#456 Sucker Creek Band

Population:	Total	653
0-5	Pre School	86
6-18	School Age	169
19+	Adult	371

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Sucker Creek 150A T74-R14-W4	16,890	0	1,510	8,720	3,890	0	2,770	0
TOTAL	16,890	0	1,510	8,720	3,890	0	2,770	0
PERCENT	100.0	0	8.9	51.6	23.0	0	16.5	0

Over eighty percent of this reserve falls into a CLI Classification 2, 3, or 4 which can be used for sustained agricultural production. These soils may be used to grow oats, barley, canola, forage crops, and medium and short season vegetables. Areas of the reserve which are along the lake and inundated have a high potential for waterfowl production.

Access to the reserve is by Highway #2, Secondary #750 and the N.A.R.

#457 Swan River Band

Population: Total 263
0-5 Pre School 37
6-18 School Age 75
19+ Adult 118

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water	Other
Swan River #150E T73-R10-W5	11,190	0	4,048	2,628	2,427	0	1,627	380	80
Assineau River #150F T74-R8-W5	160	0	0	0	128	0	32	0	0
TOTAL	11,350	0	4,048	2,628	2,555	0	1,659	380	80
PERCENT	100.0	0	35.7	23.2	22.5	0	14.6	3.3	0.7

Over eighty percent of the land on these two reserves has potential for sustained agricultural production. Vegetables and annual crops such as oats, barley and canola can be grown on all of CLI Class 2C and CLI Class 3T soils. The CLI Class 3W and Class 4W soils may be best developed to support perenial forage crops.

There are also areas of the reserve with a high potential for waterfowl production.

Access to both reserves is from Highway #2 and the N.A.R. Both Reserves border on Lesser Slave Lake.

#458 Big Stone Cree Band

Population:	Total	1942
0-5	Pre School	181
6-18	School Age	694
19+	Adult	854

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Wabasca #166 T79-R23-W4	22,610	0	0	0	8,257	4,714	7,789	1,850
Wabasca #166A T80-R25-W4	1,600	0	0	0	891	428	261	20
Wabasca #166B T80-R26-W4	6,096	0	0	0	2,618	1,423	2,055	0
Wabasca #166C T82-R25-W4	8,430	0	0	0	1,428	4,027	2,655	320
Wabasca #166D T79-R25-W4	14,760	0	0	0	5,499	5,472	3,209	580
TOTAL	53,496	0	0	0	18,693	16,064	15,969	2,770
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	34.9	30.0	29.8	5.1

Over one third of land on these reserves is suitable for sustained agriculture production. With good management oats, barley, canola, perenial forage crops, and medium and short season vegetables could be grown.

All of these reserves border on Wabasca Lake and have recreation potential on the lake and wild life production potential on the reserve

Access to Reserves 166A, 166B and 166D is by Secondary #754 about 85 miles northeast of Slave Lake. Acesss to Reserve 166 is by boat on the Wabasca River. Access to 166C is by boat on Wabasca Lake. Both reserves are accessible by an all weather road.

#459 Whitefish Lake Band

Population:		
	Total	654
0-5	Pre School	76
6-18	School Age	257
19+	Adult	266

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Utikoomak Lake #155 T80-R11-W5	8,480	0	0	0	3,667	1,050	3,653	110
Utikoomak Lake #155A T80-R9-W5	2,632	0	0	0	2,339	0	293	0
Utikoomak Lake #155B T81-R11-W5	1,320	0	0	0	0	738	492	90
Jean Baptiste Gambler #183 T72-R21-W4	507	0	0	0	456	0	51	0
TOTAL	12,939	0	0	0	6,462	1,788	4,489	200
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	49.9	13.8	34.7	1.5

Fifty percent of the land on these reserves is suitable for sustained agricultural production. All of these soils have severe limitations which require good management to overcome. Realizing these limitations oats, barley, canola, forage crops, and medium and short season vegetables can be produced.

Areas of these reserves are more suitable for waterfowl and wild life production than they are to agriculture.

Access to: Reserve #155 is by Secondary #750, Reserve #155A is by dry weather road from #967, Reserve #155B is by Secondary #750, Reserve #183 is by dry weather road from Secondary #813. Reserves #155, #155A, and #155B are all accessible by water. Reserve #183 is fifty miles from the C.N.R. at Athabasca and Reserves #155 and #155B are sixty miles from the N.A.R. at High Prairie.

#53 Gift Lake

Population :	Total	604
0-5	Pre School	37
6-18	School Age	195
19+	Adult	372

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
Gift Lake T78-81, R10-13, W5	207,360	0	0	0	108,800	98,473
TOTAL	207,360	0	0	0	108,800	98,473
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	52.5	47.5

Just over fifty two percent (52%) of the total area has potential for agricultural development. The major limitations are : climate (short growing season), low soil moisture holding capacity and weak soil structure. The crops which can be grown with good management are : oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops.

Gift Lake is located sixty miles northeast of High Prairie on Secondary Road #720.

#3W Big Prairie

Population :	Total	313
0-5	Pre School	16
6-18	School Age	101
19+	Adult	196

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
Big Prairie T78-80, R14-16, W5	203,113	0	0	10,000	105,000	78,113
TOTAL	203,113	0	0	10,000	105,000	78,113
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	4.9	51.7	38.5

Of the total area of Big Prairie Settlement, fifty six and six tenths (56.6) percent is a CLI Class 3 and 4. Accordingly they may be developed to sustain agricultural production. The main limitations are climate, soil structure and drainage. Crops which may be grown are: oats, barley, canola, and perenial forage crops.

The Settlement lies 35 miles north of High Prairie and is accessible by an all weather gravel road.

S4 East Prairie

Population :	Total	307	
0-5	Pre School	23	
6-18	School Age	103	
19+	Adult	125	

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
East Prairie T70-72, R14-15, W5	80,640	0	0	28,160	17,280	35,200
TOTAL	80,640	0	0	28,160	17,280	35,200
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	34.9	21.4	43.7

Of the total area on East Prairie fifty six and three tenths (56.3) percent of the land area is CLI Class three and four. These soils are capable of sustaining continuous agricultural production. The main limitations are : climate, topography and poor soil structure. Oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops are potential crops for this area.

The Settlement is located twenty-one miles southeast of High Prairie on an all weather gravel road.

SECTION IV

SADDLE LAKE/ATHABASCA DISTRICT

Saddle Lake/Athabasca District

Band

#460 Beaver Lake Band

Population:		
	Total	304
0-5	Pre School	52
6-18	School Age	107
19+	Adult	124

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Beaver Lake #131 T65-R13-W4	15,220	0	0	0	4,500	6,748	2,972	1,000
TOTAL	15,220	0	0	0	4,500	6,748	2,972	1,000
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	29.6	44.3	19.5	6.6

The CLI Class Four (4) soils (twenty nine and six tenths percent) may be used for the sustained production of annual crops. The climatic restriction to the area limits the choice of commercial crops to oats, barley, canola, and perenial forage crops. The CLI Class Five (5) soils (Forty-four and three tenths percents of the area) could be developed to be used for the production of perenial forage crops. The topography (rolling) limits the agricultural use of these soils.

The reserve is accessible by an all weather road joining it to Highway #36 to the west. The railway is accessible 6 miles nothwest of the reserve at Lac La Biche.

#462 Saddle Lake Band

Population:	Total	3,960
0-5	Pre School	740
6-18	School Age	1,355
19+	Adult	1,844

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Saddle Lake #125 T57-R12-W4	68,430	0	16,930	28,873	7,579	8,265	5,293	1,490
White Fish Lake #128 T61-R12-W4	12,610	0	0	0	1,869	8,326	2,465	50
TOTAL	81,040	0	16,930	28,873	9,448	16,591	7,758	1,540
PERCENT	100.0	0	20.9	35.6	11.7	20.5	9.6	1.9

The twenty and nine tenths (20.9) percent of the land area which is CLI Class Two has a moderate climate limitation. The CLI Class Three and CLI Class Four, which are limited because of adverse topography, can support sustained agricultural production of oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops for hay. With very good management it may be possible to produce wheat on a limited number of acres. The area in the CLI Class Five may be developed and used as improved perenial pasture.

Both reserves of this band are accessible by all weather roads to both Provincial Highways #36 and #28 and the railroad which is within fifteen miles at Vilna and St. Paul.

#464 Cold Lake Band

Population:	Total	1,045
0-5	Pre School	138
6-18	School Age	362
19+	Adult	533

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Cold Lake #149 T61-R2-W4	36,340	0	0	19,847	6,619	4,406	5,468	0
Cold Lake #149A T63-R1-W4	150	0	0	0	63	81	6	0
Cold Lake #149B T64-R2-W4	10,540	0	0	0	753	6,890	2,757	140
TOTAL	47,030	0	0	19,847	7,435	11,377	8,231	140
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	42.2	15.8	24.2	17.5	0.3

Reserve #149A is small and has no land suitable for agricultural production. Reserve #149B has very little area (753 acres) suited for intensive development. The majority of the reserve could be developed as permanent pasture. There are other uses which should be explored for these two reserves.

About seventy two percent of Reserve #149 has the potential for extensive agricultural production. The major crops which may be grown are oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops.

Access to all three reserves is gained by all weather gravel roads and highway #28. All three are within fifteen miles of the railroad.

#465 Frog Lake Band

Population:	Total	885
0-5	Pre School	139
6-18	School Age	367
19+	Adult	367

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Unipouheos #121 T56-R3-W4	22,920	0	1,900	5,132	5,540	6,292	3,106	950
Puskiakiwenin #122 T57-R4-W4	25,530	0	360	620	10,874	9,043	3,573	1,060
TOTAL	48,450	0	2,260	5,752	16,414	15,335	6,679	2,010
PERCENT	100.0	0	4.7	11.9	33.9	31.7	13.8	4.1

About fifty percent of the area of these two reserves can be developed for sustained production of agricultural crops. Some of these soils have severe limitations for continuous production of wheat, oats, barley, canola and perenial forages. However, with good management farming can be a viable endeavour on these reserves. Development of other uses for the land may provide a viable alternative in some areas of the reserves.

Both Reserve #121 and #122 are accessible by all weather gravel road Secondary #897. Railway access is at Marwayne, about 25 miles south.

#466 Kehewin Band

Population:		
	Total	833
0-5	Pre School	162
6-18	School Age	252
19+	Adult	330

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Kehewin #123 T59-R6-W4	21,290	0	0	0	5,955	12,568	2,757	10
TOTAL	21,290	0	0	0	5,955	12,568	2,757	10
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	28.0	59.0	12.9	0

The CLI Class 4 soils are suitable for cultivation. The CLI Class 5 soils are suited for development as permanent improved pasture. The commercial crops which may be grown are oats, barley, canola, and perenial forage crops.

Road access to the Kehewin Reserve is by Highway #41 along the west side of the reserve and Secondary #657 traversing the reserve from West to East. Railroad access is twelve miles north at Bonnyville or twelve miles south at Elk Point.

#469 Heart Lake Band

Population:	Total	105
0-5	Pre School	13
6-18	School Age	46
19+	Adult	38

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Heart Lake #167 T70-R-10-W4	11,480	0	0	0	576	7,821	2,803	280
TOTAL	11,480	0	0	0	576	7,821	2,803	280
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	5.0	68.1	24.5	2.4

The land classed as CLI Class 4 could be used for sustained crop production. However, this area has a frost free growing period of less than 60 days. Therefore, the only commercial crop which may be grown is forage. The only agriculture which could be pursued at Heart Lake would be the raising of livestock and short seasoned vegetables.

Access to this reserve is a truck trail to Imperial Mills on the N.A.R. 10 miles west.

Other Reserves

Reserve	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 6	Water
Makaoo #120 T54-R1-W4	9,450	0	0	7.038	470	0	1,722	220
TOTAL	9,450	0	0	7,038	470	0	1,722	220
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	5.0	0	18.2	2.3

The majority of the land(nearly eighty percent) at the MaKaoo Reserve is CLI class three and four. The two main limitations of this land for agricultural production are: a moderate climatic limitation and an adverse topography. With proper management, wheat, oats, barley, canola, flax and perenial forage crops can be successfully grown on this reserve.

The Makaoo Reserve #120 is part of the land base of the Onion Lake Band. The balance of their land base is in Saskatchewan and the majority of the people of the Onion Lake Band reside in Saskatchewan, therefore the Band is administered by the Saskatchean Region of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Thus, the Makaoo Reserve has been included in the preliminary study but will not be included further in the study.

S75 Caslan

Population :	Total	498
0-5	Pre School	58
6-18	School Age	154
19+	Adult	286

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Caslan Settlement T63-64, R16-17, W4	85,760	0	0	0	8,080	57,940	17,740	2,000
TOTAL	85,760	0	0	0	8,080	57,940	17,740	2,000
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	9.4	67.6	20.7	2.3

Less than ten percent of this reserve is suitable to be developed for extensive agricultural production. However, large areas of the Settlement could be developed as pasture land. Large areas of the Settlement have good potential for wildlife production.

Caslan Settlement is accessible by an all weather gravel road and the Canadian National Railway is 5 miles north at Caslan.

S7E Kikino Settlement

Population :	Total	582
0-5	Pre School	74
6-18	School Age	252
19+	Adult	256

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Kikino Settlement T62-64, R14-15, W4	110,720	0	0	0	7,280	78,820	22,280	2,340
TOTAL	110,720	0	0	0	7,280	78,820	22,280	2,340
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	6.6	71.2	20.1	2.1

Less than ten percent of the total land area is suitable for intensive agricultural development according to CLI basis of land classification (CLI 4 or less). A large area of this Settlement could be developed as improved pasture land. The Settlement has large areas suitable for ungulate production and management.

Kikino is located 30 miles north of Vilna on an all weather gravel road. Highway #36 divides the Settlement from north to south.

S9 Elizabeth Settlement

Population :	Total	363
0-5	Pre School	60
6-18	School Age	127
19+	Adult	176

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Elizabeth Settlement T59-60, R1-2 W4	63,236	0	0	0	7,884	43,692	10,052	1,628
TOTAL	63,236	0	0	0	7,884	43,692	10,052	1,628
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	12.5	69.1	15.9	2.6

About twelve percent of the land area on the Elizabeth Settlement is a CLI Class 4. The main limiting factors in this area are : a moderately severe climate limitation, stoniness, topography and natural soil fertility. There is potential for developing the agricultural production of these soils and growing oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops with proper management.

Elizabeth is accessible by all weather gravel road and the nearest railroad is the C.N.R. at Grand Centre twenty miles north of the Settlement.

S10 Fishing Lake

Population			
	0-5	Pre School	48
	6-18	School Age	116
	19+	Adult	193

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Fishing Lake Settlement T57-58, R1-2 W4	93,760	0	0	0	6,080	59,390	24,570	3,720
TOTAL	93,760	0	0	0	6,080	59,390	24,570	3,720
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	6.5	63.3	26.2	4.0

Only six and five tenths (6.5) percent of the Fishing Lake Settlement is suitable for sustained agricultural production. The balance of the area is suitable for permanent pasture or native pasture. Topography and climate are the major limiting factors. Large areas have excellent potential for ungulate production and the lake shore has potential for recreational development.

Fishing Lake is about 35 miles north of Marwayne. Access is by an all weather gravel road to Highway #43.

SECTION V

EDMONTON/HOBBEMA DISTRICT

Edmonton/Hobbema District

Bands

#437 Alexis Band

Population: Total 718
0-5 Pre School 123
6-18 School Age 260
19+ Adult 296

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Alexis #133 T55-R4-W5	15,820	0	0	200	8,728	314	4,498	2,080
TOTAL	15,820	0	0	200	8,728	314	4,498	2,080
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	1.3	55.2	2.0	28.4	13.1

Over one half of the Alexis Reserve has potential for agricultural development on CLI Class 3 and 4 soils. Topography is the major limiting factor on these soils. Oats, barley, canola, perenial forage crops, and vegetables can be grown at Alexis.

A large portion of the reserve has potential for waterfowl production and management.

The reserve is accessible from Highway #43 which passes through the Northeast corner of the reserve. The nearest railway point is Glenevis on the CNR line from Edmonton to Fox Creek.

#438 Alexander Band

Population:	Total	709
0-5	Pre School	122
6-18	School Age	260
19+	Adult	286

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Alexander #134 T56-R27-W4	17,600	2,868	80	6,092	4,780	2,520	550	710
TOTAL	17,600	2,868	80	6,092	4,780	2,520	550	710
PERCENT	100.0	16.3	0.5	34.6	27.2	14.3	3.1	4.0

Almost eighty percent of the land of the Alexander Reserve falls in the range of CLI Class 1 to 4 with the two major restrictions being topography and soil structure. Crops which may be grown on the reserve are wheat, oats, barley, canola, perenial forages and vegetables.

The reserve also has large areas which have a high capability for waterfowl and ungulate production.

The reserve is accessible by Secondary #642. The N.A.R. is 10 miles East at Morinville.

#439 Louis Bull Band

Population:	Total	733
0-5	Pre School	164
6-18	School Age	237
19+	Adult	269

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Louis Bull #138B T45-R25-W4	8,170	0	1,412	3,375	1,106	1,342	935	0
TOTAL	8,170	0	1,412	3,375	1,106	1,346	935	0
PERCENT	100.0	0	17.3	41.3	13.5	16.4	11.5	0

Louis Bull Reserve has seventy two percent of its land base in the CLI Classes 2 to 4. The major limitations of these soils are topography and water holding capacity. The major crops wheat, oats, barley and canola can be grown successfully as well as perenial forage crops and vegetables.

The northeast and northwest areas of the reserve have a high capability for waterfowl production. Areas of the reserve (2/3) have a high capability for ungulate production.

The reserve lies 1/2 mile east of Highway #2 and about 6 miles west of Highway #2A. The nearest rail point is Hobbema, about six miles southeast.

#440 Enoch Band

Population:	Total	828
0-5	Pre School	179
6-18	School Age	257
19+	Adult	325

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Stony Plain #135 T52-R26-W4	12,800	5,734	340	2,080	1,474	594	2,378	200
TOTAL	12,800	5,734	340	2,080	1,474	594	2,378	200
PERCENT	100.0	44.8	2.7	16.2	11.5	4.6	18.6	1.6

Seventy five percent of the total land base of the Stony Plain Reserve is in the range of CLI Class 1 to 4 and 60% of these soils are CLI Class 1 with no restrictions. Moisture holding capacity (sandy) and topography are the main restrictions on the remainder of the soils in this group. All the cereals and vegetable crops common to Alberta can be grown on this reserve.

As well, much of the reserve has a high capability for ungulate production.

The reserve is split from North to South by Highway #60. It joins the City of Edmonton's west boundary.

#441 Paul Band

Population:	Total	875
0-5	Pre School	158
6-18	School Age	325
19+	Adult	340

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Wabamum #133A T52-R3-W5	15,960	0	0	6,308	6,266	543	2,783	60
Wabamum #133B T53-R3-W5	440	0	0	54	342	0	44	0
Buck Lake #133C T45-R5-W5	2,560	0	0	0	220	1,949	391	0
TOTAL	18,960	0	0	6,362	6,828	2,492	3,218	60
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	33.6	36.0	13.1	17.0	0.3

The land of Reserves #133A and #133B in the CLI Class 3 & 4 (almost 70.0% of all the land on the three reserves) can be developed for the production of oats, barley, canola, perenial forage crops, and medium and short season vegetables. The land at Buck Lake can be developed as pasture or perenial forage crops only because of the topography of the area.

Both reserves 133A and 133B have the potential for recreation development.

Reserves 133A and 133B are at the east edge of Lake Wabamum and a few miles south of Highway #16. The C.N.R. line from Edmonton to Vancouver passes through both reserves.

Reserve 133C lies 4 miles south of Highway #13 on Secondary #761. The nearest railway is at Breton, 25 miles to the northeast.

#442 Montana Band

Population:	Total	434
0-5	Pre School	87
6-18	School Age	165
19+	Adult	134

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Montana #139 T43-R24-W4	7,170	180	4,530	934	0	471	915	140
TOTAL	7,170	180	4,530	934	0	471	915	140
PERCENT	100.0	2.5	63.2	13.0	0	6.6	12.8	1.9

Over seventy eight percent of the soils of the Montana reserve are a CLI Class 1, 2, or 3. The major limiting factor of these soils is a low moisture holding capacity (sandy soils). These soils could sustain the production of the following agricultural crops: wheats, oats, barley, canola, perenial forages and vegetable crops.

As well as being very productive agriculturally the area has a high productivity rating for waterfowl and ungulate production.

The reserve is 12 miles northeast of Ponoka and access is by all weather gravel roads from either Highway #53 or #2A. Railway access is to the C.P.R. at either Hobbema or Ponoka.

#443 Ermineskin Band

Population:		
	Total	1,454
0-5	Pre School	296
6-18	School Age	469
19+	Adult	582

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Ermineskine #138 T45-R-24-W4	25,550	1,210	16,739	5,190	1,361	684	366	0
TOTAL	25,550	1,210	16,739	5,190	1,361	684	366	0
PERCENT	100.0	4.7	65.5	20.3	5.3	2.7	1.4	0

Over ninety five percent of this reserve could be developed and placed in agriculture production if all of the soil in CLI Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 were fully utilized. Three major limitations of some of these soils are: topography, moisture holding capacity and soil structure. The following agricultural crops can be grown with little difficulty: wheat, oats, barley, canola, perennial forage crops and vegetables.

Many areas of the reserve are suitable for waterfowl and ungulate production.

Access to the reserve may be gained from Highway #2 to the west. Secondary #611 to the south, Highway #2A running through the eastern edge and the C.P.R. rail line running from Edmonton to Calgary. Hobbema is on the southeast corner of the reserve.

#444 Samson Band

Population:	Total	2,806
0-5	Pre School	531
6-18	School Age	1,051
19+	Adult	1,056

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Samson #137 T44-R25-W4	32,530	11,476	10,888	4,387	234	4,345	1,160	40
Samson Cemetery #137A T43-R24-W4	350	0	190	48	0	90	12	10
TOTAL	32,880	11,476	11,078	4,435	234	4,435	1,172	50
PERCENT	100.0	34.9	33.7	13.5	0.7	13.5	3.6	0.2

Over eighty three percent of the soil on the Samson reserves fall in the CLI Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4. The following agricultural crops may be grown: wheat, oats, barley, canola perenial forage crops and vegetables.

The potential for the production of both waterfowl and ungulates on these reserves is high.

The Samson Reserves are accessible from Highway #2A which passes through the centre, Secondary #611 running east to west through the reserve and secondary #822 is one mile east of the reserve. The Hobbema townsite is in the centre of the reserve. The C.P.R. line from Edmonton to Calgary passes through the reserve.

#838 General List

Population:		
	Total	10
0-5	Pre School	0
6-18	School Age	2
19+	Adult	8

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Pigeon Lake #138A T46-R24-W4	4,860	0	0	3,535	0	45	1,170	110
TOTAL	4,860	0	0	3,535	0	45	1,170	110
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	72.7	0	0.9	24.1	2.3

All of the CLI Class Three can be developed for agriculture. There may be a problem with excess water on some of the CLI Class 3 soil. The crops which can be grown in the area are: oats, barley, canola, perenial forage crops, and medium and short season vegetables.

The whole reserve has a high rating for the production of ungulate and the shore line has excellent recreation potential.

Reserve #138A is administered jointly by the Four Bands: Montana, Louis Bull, Ermineskin, and Samson at Hobbema.

The reserve is crossed by Highway #13 and it is located about 25 miles west of Wetaskiwin.

SECTION VI

BLACKFOOT/STONY/SARCEE DISTRICT

Blackfoot/Stoney/Sarcee District

Bands

#430 Blackfoot Band

Population:	Total	3,151
0-5	Pre School	492
6-18	School Age	1,118
19+	Adult	1,452

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Blackfoot #146 T21-R19-W4	178,580	0	6,400	61,921	42,921	31,586	29,062	6,640
TOTAL	178,530	0	6,400	61,921	42,921	31,586	29,062	6,640
PERCENT	100.0	0	3.6	34.7	24.0	17.7	16.3	3.7

Approximately sixty percent of the Blackfoot Reserve is suitable for sustained agricultural production. The main limitation found in the CLI Class 2, 3 & 4 soils are drought, soil structure and topography. The crops which can be grown are wheat, oats, barley, flax, canola, durum wheat and perenial forages. There are some areas on the Blackfoot Reserve which are suitable for growing irrigated crops.

There are areas which present recreation potential for waterfowl and ungulate production.

The reserve is accessed by Highway #1, Secondarys #862, #828 and #901. the C.P.R. rail line from Medicine Hat to Calgary forms the Northern boundary of the reserve.

#431 O'Chiese Band

Population:		
	Total	368
0-5	Pre School	43
6-18	School Age	135
19+	Adult	168

Reserve	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
O'Chiese #203 T41-R10-W5	34,070	0	0	0	0	27,638	6,042	390
TOTAL	34,070	0	0	0	0	27,638	6,042	390
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	0	81.1	17.7	0.2

The best soil is a CLI Class 5C which has been down graded because of severe climatic limitations. Although the area has a short growing season for annual crops the climate is suitable for the production of cool season forage crops. The winter season id less severe than in many other areas of the province making this area suitable for the raising of beef cattle in a ranching type of operation.

The area is a winter range and has a high production potential for moose, elk and deer.

Access is by an all weather road from Rocky Mountain House.

#432 Sarcee Band

Population:		
	Total	694
0-5	Pre School	109
6-18	School Age	233
19+	Adult	325

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Sarcee #145 T23-R2-W5	69,826	0	2,210	26,966	7,404	23,472	9,484	290
TOTAL	69,826	0	2,210	26,966	7,404	23,476	9,484	290
PERCENT	100.0	0	3.2	38.6	10.6	33.6	13.6	.04

About fifty two percent of the soils fall into the CLI Classes 1 to 4 for agriculture. The main problems encountered are moderate climate limitations, topograpny and moisture holding capability. The major crops which may be grown are wheat, oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops.

The reserve forms the west boundary of Calgary and has areas with recreation potential.

It is accessible to both roads and highways joining it to Calgary and by Secondary #922.

#434 Sunchild Band (Cree)

Population:		
	Total	467
0-5	Pre School	87
6-18	School Age	168
19+	Adult	181

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Sunchild #202 T43-R10-W5	13,080	0	0	0	0	9,712	2,988	380
TOTAL	13,080	0	0	0	0	9,712	2,988	380
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	0	74.2	22.9	2.9

About seventy five percent of the area of the Sunchild reserve has a CLI Class 5C. This is the best soil on the reserve and it has a very severe climatic limitation. Although the area has a short growing season for annual crops the climate is suitable for the production of cool season forage crops. The winter season is less severe than in many other areas of the province making this area suitable for the raising of beef cattle in a ranching type of operation.

The area has high potential for the production of ungulate animals (moose, deer, elk).

Access is by all weather gravel road from Rocky Mountain House.

STONEY BANDS

#433 Chiniquay Band (Stoney)

Population:	Total	802
0-5	Pre School	111
6-18	School Age	258
19+	Adult	356

#475 Wesley Band (Stoney)

Population:	Total	807
0-5	Pre School	127
6-18	School Age	284
19+	Adult	330

#473 Bearspaw Band (Stoney)

Population:	Total	773
0-5	Pre School	130
6-18	School Age	290
19+	Adult	378

The following land is controlled by these three bands jointly.

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Stoney #142, 143, #144, T25-R5-W5	99,720	0	0	0	0	24,214	74,636	870
Stoney #142B T27-R6-W5	14,080	0	0	0	0	2,228	11,772	80
Bighorn #144A T41-R16-W5	5,000	no soil capability for agriculture lies with Clear Water Forest Region						
Eden Valley #216 T17-R2 & 4-W5	4,181	0	0	1,063	127	2,053	938	0
TOTAL	122,981	0	0	1,063	127	28,495	87,346	950
5,000 acres (4.1%) has not been classified for agriculture								
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	8.6	0.1	23.2	71.0	0.8

The Bearspaw Band (#473) controls Reserve #216; the Wesley Band (#475) and all three bands control Reserves 142, 143, 144 and 142B. Less than ten percent of the total land area is suitable for agriculture. The balance of the area can be used as native improved pasture only. Areas of all the reserves controlled by the Stoneys have high potential for ranching, wildlife production, and recreation development.

Reserve #144A is accessible from Highway #12 about 70 miles west of Rocky Mountain House; Reserves #142, 143, 144 and 142B are accessible from Highways #1 and #1A west of Calgary 20-30 miles; and reserve #216 is accessible by Secondary #541 about 15 miles west of Longview.

SECTION VII

BLOOD/PEIGAN DISTRICT

Blood/Peigan District

Bands

#435 Blood Band

Population:

	Total	5,969
0-5	Pre School	894
6-18	School Age	1,959
19+	Adult	2,904

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Blood #148 T3 to 9-R22 to 17-W4	344,100	0	126,320	99,260	40,600	42,528	34,192	1,200
PERCENT	100.0	0	36.7	28.8	11.4	12.4	9.9	.4
Blood #148A T-R28-W4	4,742	0	0	0	0	4,041	701	0
TOTAL	348,842	0	126,320	99,260	40,600	46,569	34,893	1,200
PERCENT	100.0	0	36.2	28.5	11.6	13.3	100	0.3

No agricultural development should take place on #148A because of the limitations due to climate. The best soil is a CLI Class 5C with very severe climatic limitation.

Over three quarters of reserve #148 is suitable for sustained agricultural uses and falls in the CLI Classes 2 through 4. The major limitations are: slight aridness, topography and moisture holding capacity. Crops which may be grown are: wheat, oats, barley, canola and perenial forages. Some areas can irrigated.

Sections of the reserve have potential for waterfowl and ungulate production.

Access is by Highways #5 and #2 and Secondary Roads #819, #509, #505 and #800. Railway access is at Cardston, Spring Coulee, Lethbridge and Fort McLeod.

#436 Peigan Band

Population:		
	Total	1,907
0-5	Pre School	271
6-18	School Age	626
19+	Adult	899

Reserves	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Water
Peigan #147 T6 to 8-R22 to 28-W4	104,650	0	34,820	32,477	11,046	14,113	11,274	920
PERCENT	100.0	0	33.3	31.0	10.6	13.5	10.7	0.9
Peigan #147A T9-R30-W4	7,360	0	0	0	0	4,440	2,920	0
TOTAL	112,010	0	34,820	32,477	11,046	18,553	14,194	920
PERCENT	100.0	0	31.1	29.0	9.9	16.6	12.7	0.8

Over seventy percent of land controlled by the Peigan is CLI Class 4 or better for agriculture thus it will support sustained crop production. The major limitations are aridness, topography, low moisture holding capacity and erosion. Crops which may be grown are wheat, oats, barley, canola and perenial forages. Some of the area can be irrigated, particularly on Reserve #147.

There is potential for recreation development along the Old Man River.

Access is from Highway #3 and Secondary Highways #786 and #516. The railway crosses the reserve with a grain point at Brockett.

SECTION VIII

METIS SETTLEMENTS

Metis Settlements

North West Region

North East Region

#S1 Paddle Prairie

Population:		
	Total	571
0-5	Pre School	67
6-18	School Age	141
19+	Adult	363

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
Paddle Prairie Settlement T101-104,R18-24, W5	403,027	0	0	50,750	294,250	58,027
TOTAL	403,027	0	0	50,750	294,250	58,027
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	12.6	73.0	14.4

The Canada Land Inventory Class Three and Four soils account for over eighty five (85) percent of the total land area. Most of these soils can be developed to sustain continuous agricultural production. The major limitations of these soils are: a climatic limitation (growing season of 90 days), poor surface drainage and poor sub-surface drainage. The crops oats, barley, canola and perenial forages can be grown with good agricultural practices and management.

The settlement is split in two by Highway #35 and Great Slave Lake Railway (C.N.R.). The settlement is located 80 miles north of Manning and the nearest grain point is Keg River, a few miles south of the Settlement.

#S3 Gift Lake

Population:		
	Total	604
0-5	Pre School	37
6-18	School Age	195
19+	Adult	372

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
Gift Lake T78-81,R10-13, W5	207,273	0	0	0	108,800	98,473
TOTAL	207,273	0	0	0	108,800	98,473
TOTAL	100.0	0	0	0	52.5	47.5

Just over fifty two percent (52%) of the total area has potential for agricultural development. The major limitations are: climate (short growing season), low soil moisture holding capacity and weak soil structure. The crops which can be grown with good management are: oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops.

Gift Lake is located sixty miles northeast of High Prairie on Secondary Road #720.

S3W Big Prairie

Population:	Total	313
0-5	Pre School	16
6-18	School Age	101
19+	Adult	196

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
Big Prairie T78-80, R14-16, W5	203,113	0	0	10,000	105,000	88,113
TOTAL	203,113	0	0	10,000	105,000	88,113
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	4.9	51.7	43.4

Of the total area of Big Prairie Settlement, fifty six and six tenths (56.6) percent is a CLI Class 3 and 4. Accordingly they may be developed to sustain agricultural production. The main limitations are climate, soil structure and drainage. Crops which may be grown are: oats, barley, canola, and perenial forage crops.

The Settlement lies 35 miles north of High Prairie and is accessible by an all weather gravel road.

S4 East Prairie

Population:	Total	307
0-5	Pre School	23
6-18	School Age	103
19+	Adult	125

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 4+ & Other
East Prairie T70-72, R14-15, W5	80,640	0	0	28,160	17,280	35,200
TOTAL	80,640	0	0	28,160	17,280	35,200
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	34.9	21.4	43.7

Of the total area on East Prairie fifty six and three tenths (56.3) percent of the land area is CLI Class three and four. These soils are capable of sustaining continuous agricultural production. The main limitations are: climate, topography and poor soil structure. Oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops are potential crops for this area.

The Settlement is located twenty-one miles southeast of High Prairie on an all weather gravel road.

S7W Caslan

Population: Total 498
0-5 Pre School 58
6-18 School Age 154
19+ Adult 286

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Caslan Settlement T63-64, R16-17, W4	85,760	0	0	0	8,080	57,940	17,740	2,000
TOTAL	85,760	0	0	0	8,080	57,940	17,740	2,000
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	9.4	67.6	20.7	2.3

Less than ten percent of this reserve is suitable to be developed for extensive agricultural production according to the CLI system of land classification. However, large areas of the Settlement could be developed as pasture land. Larges areas of the Settlement have good potential for wildlife production.

Caslan Settlement is accessible by an all weather gravel road and the Canadian National Railway is 5 miles north at Caslan.

S7E Kikino Settlement

Population:	Total	582
0-5	Pre School	74
6-18	School Age	252
19+	Adult	256

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Kikino Settlement T62-64, R14-15, W4	110,720	0	0	0	7,280	78,820	22,280	2,340
TOTAL	100,720	0	0	0	7,280	78,820	22,280	2,340
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	6.6	71.2	20.1	2.1

Less than ten percent of the total land area is suitable for intensive agricultural development according to CLI system of land classification (CLI 4 or less). A large area of this settlement could be developed as improved pasture land. The settlement has large areas suitable for ungulate production and management.

Kikino is located 30 miles north of Vilna on an all weather gravel road. Highway #36 divides the Settlement from north to south.

S9 Elizabeth Settlement

Population:		
Total		363
0-5	Pre School	60
6-18	School Age	127
19+	Adult	176

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Elizabeth Settlement T59-60, R1-2 W4	63,256	0	0	0	7,884	43,692	10,052	1,628
TOTAL	63,256	0	0	0	7,884	43,692	10,052	1,628
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	12.5	69.1	15.9	2.6

About twelve percent of the land area on the Elizabeth Settlement is a CLI Class 4. The main limiting factors in this area are: a moderately severe climate limitation, stoniness, topography and natural soil fertility. There is potential for developing the agricultural potential of these soils and growing oats, barley, canola and perenial forage crops with proper management.

Elizabeth is accessible by all weather gravel road and the nearest railroad is the C.N.R. at Grand Centre twenty miles north of the settlement.

S10 Fishing Lake

Population:	Total	357
0-5	Pre School	48
6-18	School Age	116
19+	Adult	193

Land Base	Total Acres	CLI 1	CLI 2	CLI 3	CLI 4	CLI 5	CLI 5+	Other
Fishing Lake Settlement T57-58, R1-2, W4	93,760	0	0	0	6,080	59,390	24,570	3,720
TOTAL	93,760	0	0	0	6,080	59,390	24,570	3,720
PERCENT	100.0	0	0	0	6.5	63.3	26.2	4.0

Only six and five tenths (6.5) percent of the Fishing Lake Settlement is suitable for sustained agricultural production according to the CLI system of land classification. The balance of the area is suitable for permanent pasture or native pasture. Topography and climate are the major limiting factors. Large areas have excellent potential for ungulate production and the lake shore has potential for recreational development.

Fishing Lake is about 35 miles north of Marwayne. Access is by an all weather gravel road to Highway #43.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

1. Bibliography of Agricultural References for Native Communities, Native Secretariat

2. McCully, A. and Seaton, H., Land Use Planning Inventory Big Prairie Metis Settlement, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

3. McCully, A. and Seaton, H., Land Use Planning Inventory East Prairie Metis Settlement, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

4. McCully, A. and Seaton, H., Land Use Planning Inventory Gift Lake, Metis Settlement, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

5. McCully, A. and Seaton, H., Land Use Planning Inventory Paddle Prairie, Metis Settlement, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

6. Planning in Caslan Settlement, Revised Edition, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs.

7. Planning in Elizabeth Settlement, Revised Edition, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs.

8. Planning in Kikino Settlement, Revised Edition, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs.

9. Planning in Fishing Lake Settlement, Revised Edition, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs.

10. Report of Population on Indian Reserves, DIAND 1983

11. Report on Population at Metis Sttlements, Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs, 1983

12. Soil Capability for Agriculture, The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. Several Published Maps

13. Strojich, W. Elizabeth Settlement Potential for Agriculture; Elizabeth Settlement

14. Takyi, S.K. and Pluth, D.J., Soil Capability for Agriculture and Potential Crop Production of Indian Reserves in Alberta, University of Alberta

Additional copies of this publication are available from:

NATIVE AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT
2nd Floor
12431 Stony Plain Road
Edmonton, Alberta
CANADA
T5N 3N3

Telephone: (403) 427-8407

N.L.C. - B.N.C.
3 3286 05594658 2